# Warren County



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# Hope Auto Care Route 611

#### **Hope Township**

#### **Warren County**

**BLOCK:** 100 **LOT:** 2600

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair Facility

State Lead **OPERATION STATUS:** Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1 Acre SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsTreating

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Partially Removed/Treating

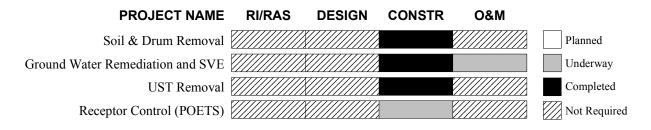
## FUNDING SOURCES Spill Fund \$552,000

Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund \$458,000
Underground Storage Tanks \$181,000
1986 Bond Fund \$130,000
Corporate Business Tax \$156,000

#### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Hope Auto Care site is located in a rural area where residents rely on private wells for potable water supplies. Formerly a gasoline service station, the site currently operates as an automotive repair facility. While the facility was a service station, several underground tanks were used for the storage of gasoline, kerosene and waste oil. In 1989, the property owner excavated two leaking underground storage tanks that had contaminated the soil and ground water. Approximately 90 tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil were removed along with the tanks, but some contaminated soil was left in place. Gasoline-related volatile organic compounds were detected in two nearby private potable wells and the Hope Auto Care facility was identified as a Potentially Responsible Party for the contamination.

In 1990, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the two contaminated private potable wells, began a long-term potable well sampling program to protect other residents with private wells in the area, and installed a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water at the site. NJDEP subsequently installed a soil vapor recovery extraction (SVE) system at the site to address the residually-contaminated subsurface soil, excavated the two remaining underground storage tanks and 150 additional tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil. NJDEP shut down the ground water remediation system in 1996 after sampling of on-site monitor wells showed that the contaminant levels in the ground water were below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. However, subsequent sampling indicated that the contaminant levels had increased to slightly above ground water quality criteria. NJDEP restarted the ground water treatment system in 1999 and will continue to operate the system until ground water quality criteria are achieved.



### **Independence Township Ground Water Contamination**

Route 46, Asbury Road & Ketchum Road Independence Township

**Warren County** 

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

State Lead, IEC **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsDelineated

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply

Provided

**FUNDING SOURCES** 

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED** 

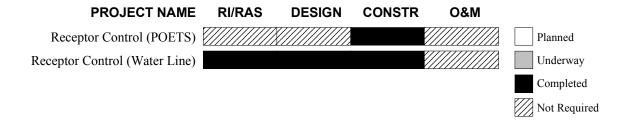
 Spill Fund
 \$511,000

 1986 Bond Fund
 \$4,220,000

 Corporate Business Tax
 \$150,000

#### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Ground water contamination was discovered in this area in 1992, after sampling of a residential drinking water well indicated elevated levels of chlorinated volatile organic compounds. The Warren County Health Department subsequently conducted a potable well sampling program that was eventually expanded to include 233 wells in the Township. The health department determined that 49 private potable wells were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards, and other wells had traces of the same compounds. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells with contamination exceeding Drinking Water Standards as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1994 that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the extension of public water lines to the 148 properties within the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that was established for the site. Independence Township used funds provided by NJDEP to construct the water lines, connect the homes in the project area and restore the landscaping and roads. All activities related to the water line installation were completed in 2001. NJDEP has identified a manufacturer of photoelectric devices that is located within the GWIA as a Potentially Responsible Party for the ground water contamination.



# Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination Route 643 to Route 31 Washington Township Warren County

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable Federal Lead OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 3,500 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterTrichloroethyleneDelineating

Tetrachloroethylene

Potable Water Trichloroethylene Alternate Water Supply

Tetrachloroethylene Provided/Treating

Soil Trichloroethylene Investigating/Delineating

Tetrachloroethylene

**FUNDING SOURCES**Superfund

\$4,500,000

#### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Kittatinny Limestone Aquifer, which serves as the sole source of potable water for private wells and municipal wells in the Pohatcong Valley, is contaminated by volatile organic compounds from an unknown source. The contamination was first discovered in the late 1970s, when high levels of tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) were detected in two local public supply wells. One of the supply wells was closed and a carbon filtration system was installed on the other to remove the contaminants from the water. In the mid-1980s, the Warren County Health Department determined that private potable wells at 79 properties in the region were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. These properties were connected to the public water supply system in 1988.

The Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination was added to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1989. USEPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. The field work for the RI/FS began in 1999 and entails installing ground water monitor wells and temporary well points, sampling private wells at off-site properties to delineate the ground water contamination, and conducting soil sampling, soil gas surveys and a geological survey. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the appropriate remedial actions to address the contamination, which will be outlined in one or more Records of Decision (ROD) for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required